IMPORTANT BELIGIOUS INTBLEIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN EUROPE.

The Pope's Exclusive Jurisdiction over the Clergy and the Public and Private Schools of Austria.

The Power of the See of Rome over Booksellers and Publishers.

The Pope's Opinion of Louis Napoleon and Francis Joseph,

&c.,

The Pope and the Austrian Concordat.

The following allocution of Pope Priss IX. was read in the Secret Commisery of the 3d of Newcarbor, 1855:—

The following and the control of the State of the Universal flow of the Lord, and target for all the fasthful rations uncer the sway of the imperial and royal hours of Austria, sinces the commeccement of our supreme positicate, we have directed, wearcabe brothers, all our cares and most acident desires to he regulation of the affairs and into-cents of reinigion in that vast empire. Thanks to the influite boun you of God. and to the picty of our most dear sen in Jesus Carast, Francis Joseph, Emperor and Apostolic King of Austria, what we desired has come to pass, and it is for unthe subject of the picty of our most dear sen in Jesus Carast, Francis Joseph, Emperor and Apostolic King of Austria, what we desired has come to pass, and it is for unthe subject of the picty of our most dear sen, and the subject of the picty of our most dear sen, and it is for unthe subject of the picty of the of wouth, but also to each with the greatest care that in no part whatsever of education there enter anything contrary to the Catholic religion and good morals; and, therefore, all the primary schools shall be subjected to an ecclosization inspector. It has been likewise prescribed that the bishops shall have, as the hely canona desire, the direction, covernment and administration of the ciertaal se minaries; and that the establishment and choice of superiors, professors, and masters of belies lettres and scheools and the administration of pupils, shall be left to their prudence and described. But it will never be permitted, without the authority of the bishops, to teach any part either of theological science, the science of canonals we or extendism.

authority of the bishops, to teach any part either of theological science, the science of canon law or cate-chiem.

All exclesiastical cases, those especially which concern faith the scraments, and the rights of the sarred ministry, and regard only the collesiastical court, shall be submitted to ecclesiastical judges, who will pronounce according to the laws of the sacred carons and the prescriptions of the Council of Treat, even in cases of macrisge, leaving to the lay judges to take occarizance only of the matter pertaining to the divit relations of the matter pertain to the same content of treat, and the lates apostolic of the same Council of treat, and the lates apposition of the same Council of treat, and the lates apposition of the same Council of treat, and the lates apposition of the same Council of treat, and the lates who shall merit them the poculties established by the canonical laws, or such others as they shall judge appropriate, and they shall be entirely feet to impose redauce on all the faithful who shall dare to violate and transgress the coolesiastical laws and the canonical prescriptions. Much, however, as the right of pittonage ought to be submitted to the celesiastical judge, we have consented that the questions of simps lay putronage to submitted to the civil urlounals. We have also granted, in consideration of the declinations of the lews of the empire, to be referred to the same tribunals; but the bishop shall be immediately informed of all particulars respecting such matters, and otherwork.

As the house of God should be honored by all with a

eit the deference which the clerical state exacts shall be observed.

As the house of God should be honered by all with a pieus and respectful zeal, all possible measures have been taken to preserve securely the respect and immanisty of places of worship. The religious Emperor and King limiself will never permit that the Catholic church, its liturgy and its holy institutions be dismaged or dirrespected in any meaner, whether by word, writing or act; or that the bishops and sacred ministers be prevented from fulfilling their charge and their duty, especially when they have to defend faith and morals, and to maintain ecclesiastical discipline. Besides, he will lend his powerful assistance in the execution of the sentences pronounced by the bishop against the clerics, and regard with solicitude the honor due to the sacced ministers; not cally will he not permit anything to their prejudice, but, still more, he will direct all the magistrates of his empire to render to the archishops, the bishops and the clergy the honor due to them.

Among the other points agreed upon, the Apostelic See has guarded intact and inviolable its right of error in moral the other points agreed upon, the Apostelic See has guarded intact and inviolable its right of error in moral the other points agreed upon, the Apostelic See has guarded intact and inviolable its right of error in moral the other points agreed upon, the Apostelic See has guarded intact and inviolable its right of error in moral points, with the case the explicit of the privilege conceded to him by the Holy See of presenting and maming bishops, will take hereafter and before all the advise of the prelates of the codesissatical province. The first dignity of a metropolitan church, archieptscop, and of the right of patronage legitimately accordance by the canonical probonds, with the exception, however, of those which belong to a private lay patronage, in which case the second will be substituted. His imperial Majesty shall be conferred as on a possible; and that these offic

communication with the constituent between the control of these designated by the behaps as most voting, after a public concurrant, shall be chosen. It has not been anticle to provide a suitable denation for your persons, it has not been constituent to the control of the cont

making the glory of God and the savistion of social his one object.

How seems it to you?

By the authority of Almighty God, of the holy Apostiles Peter and Paul, and our own, we create Joseph Otherar Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienns, Cardinal-Priest of Holy Rowan Church, with the necessary and opportune dispensations, devegations and clauses. In the name of the Father v, and of the Soot, and of the Holy Ghosty.

Amen!

rear Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienna, (ardunai-Friest of Holy Roman Church with the necessary and opportune dispersations, devegations and clauses. In the name of the Father, and of the Soot, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen!

[After having named certain bishops to vacant sees, the Severign formill anontuned in these words:—]

Now that we have given pastors to the vacant churches, we wish to add to your body other persons eminent by felligh in doc rine and prudence, so that, in union with yourselves, they may give us their assistance in the government of the universal church. We know that our predecessors, following the wise canness of St. Bernard and of the Council of Trent, by conferring so eminent a cignity on those of elistant countries who were deserving of such high honor, have always kept in vior the claim of a daymenting mere and more, by this community of honor, the universal love of all nations for the church and the Holy See, and a firm union of souls.

This is why, in times so troublous, we doem it right to act in the same manner in order to consolidate and strongthen the Catholic unity. This will be increased, as we now show, in the most striking manner, that in the distribution of honors the Riman Church has no regard to the distance of places, but that ste embraces in her love all the faithful, without distinction of country, as members of one family, where there exists but one and the same confession of faith, and all are of one accord.

Wherefore we have decided on adding to your college three other members, belonging to foreign nations, fully worthy of being elected to this high honor by their great merit towards the Christian world, towards ourselves, and fowards this Hely See.

The first is our venerable brother, Charles Reisach, Archbishop of Munich and Frisingen, distinguished by his birth, and more so by his virues. Of eminent mental qualifications, and the most extensive learning, more particularly in the sarry flust of the propagation of the Catholic douches to only care was to work ardently

greeable to our very dear son in Jesus Christ, Louis the illustrious and edebrated Emperor of the Napoleon, has so well merited of us and the Holy Se. French, who have also henored with the sacred purple our dear son Fr. 'family of St. Dominis, wish has sent illustrious religion. You have also henored with the sacred purple our dear son Fr. 'family of St. Dominis, wish has sent illustrious religion. You have an another than the church, he does not be not an any men remarkable for sanning, forth at all times son who being raised to the highest doctrine and crucition, 'we rendered to Carlistan and dignitice in the church, he does. You are aware vencivil society to greatest ser. 'his religious man is discrable brothers, now highly the tiona, the lategrity of tinguished for his mental qualifies. Fegure discretized to the nichis life, his prudence and his real for relates to the nichis his his secred eloquence in announch, of you is ig. God, are also known to you. And no one 'n theology as Lugo, in Galicie; and the same science a 'dly Holy Scriptures at the lyocum of Masera a; and is. 'theology in the Ruman Arch Gyumashum; and the after having filled several offices in his Order, he has, in the absence of the Suprems Moderator, governed the holy company wisely, prudently and diligently. Add therete that, appraised by us in this city rector of our seminary Pio, and charged in many lostances, with the care and management of important affairs, he has always admirably fulfilled our wishes and intentions, and has consequently deserved our good will.

We have therefore resolved, for the greater glery of God and the increased good of the Catholic church, to appoint to your college and to create Cardinals these distinguished men, holding it for certain, that elevated to so high a dignity, they will apply themselves with a lil more ardor to serve us and to serve the church. How seems it to you?

By the authority of God Alunighty, of the holy Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and our own, we create Cardinal-Priess of the holy

Simbly of La Rochelle; Franchis Gaule, General of the Order of the Preachers—with all requisite disponsations, derignations and clauses.

In the name of the Fahert, and of the Sont, and of the Holy Ghost!. Amen.

The Austrian Concordat.

A day or two since, mention was male of a circular letter addressed by the Archbishop (Pariscob) of Venice to all printers, booksellers and venoces of priats residing within his clocess. The following is a translation of it; it is a still more important decument tann that recently published by the Archbishop of Miles:—

Patro Aurelio Matti, by the serve of God, Patriarch of Venice, &c., to our beloved sons, the broksellers, published by the Archbishop of Miles:—

Innumerable are the complaints which, for a long time past, have been made to us by laymen and ecclesiastics of all ranks, of the countless works which are published to the deriment of religion and unorality; and, in truth, the barm which they do to society at arge and to each simile sonly cannot be sufficiently deplored. Such works rentralize all the care of good patents and tutors.

When the youth of the country first make their entralize all the care of good patents and tutors.

When the youth of the country first make their entralize into the world they meet at every step with bid, loose, inmorel floweds, which, like lurbing serpents, are prepared to inject their vonom into their innocent minds. But at length fool, who directs the hearts of Kinga, inspired (1977c) our most plous monarch with the idea of the Concordat, the object of which is to protect all believers, and particularly the Catholic youth, against the atlacks of the fingloss, and the dangers of temp lation.

Altready have we frequently remailed our beloved sons in Chisa of the holy laws of the charch, and have warned them against books which are degerous to religion and mores lity, at the same time making known to them the very strict regula lons of the Chanle of Frent on the subject; but now it is our special duty to see that these warned them such as

D. GIOV. GHEGA Chancellor.

Inauguration of the Equestrian Statue of Jackson at New Orleans.

The Jackson Monungat Association of New Orleans will to day inaugurate Mills' equestrian statue of the old hero, in Jackson aquare. The arrangements unde indicate that the celebration will be one of great pomp and splendor, combining as it will a military dementation of unusual strength, in connection with a civic procession, embracing many of the most prominent societies of the city.

The following is announced as the exercises to take place, and the order of the procession:—

The inauguration will take place at 12 o'clock precisely. A national salute will be fired at sunrise, and a salute of ene hundred guns immediately after the inauguration.

The procession will form on Canal street, at 11 o'clock precisely, under the direction of Brig. Gen. E. L. Teacy, grand marshal of the day, and will move from thence down Chatres street to Jackson square, where an oration will be delivered by L. J. Sigur, Eq.

The square will be open for the reception of ladies, for whom seats have been provided, at 11 o'clock.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The squared by L. J. Sigur, 189.

The square will be open for the reception of ladies, for whom seats have been provided, at 11 o'clock.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Marshal.

Military Esport.

Grand Marshal.

Jackson Monument Association.

Clark Milis, Artist.

Newton Richards, Designer, and Architect of Pedestal.

Orntor of the Pay.

Governor of the State and Staff.

Liculanant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts.

State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Education.

Attorney General, Surveyor General.

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mayor of the city and Recorders.

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Members of the Common Council.

City Officers.

Velerans of 1814-1815.

Colored Veterans of 1814-1815.

Major Gen. Twiggt, U. S. A., and Staff.

Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Major Gen J. L. Lewis and Staff.

Officers of the Postmarter.

Invited Gens. Tring of the Milita.

Collector of the Port, Navid Officer, Surveyor of the Constant and Postmarter.

Invited Gens. Tring of the Milita.

Collector of the Postmarter.

Judges of the United States Courts.

Judges of the United States Courts.

Judges of the District Lourts.

Judges of the Starict Courts.

Judges of the Pacce of the Stale.

Marshal

Free Masons—Grand Ludge and Subordinate Lodges.

Fire Department with Banners.

Incepndent Older of Olde Pellows.

Screwnen's Benevolent Association.

Marshal.

Inceptadent of the Public Schools.

Fire Department with Danmers.
Independent O'der of O'de Pellows.
Screwnen's Bensysient Association.
Marsbal.

Directors, Teachers and Maio Pupils of the Public Schools.
U. S. Receiver and Register of the Land Office.
The Superintendent and O'flores of the Mint.
U. S. Navy and Pension Agent.
Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances.
Clorgy.
Members of the Bar.
Members of the Bar.
Members of the Bar.
Members of the Bar.
Members of the University of Louisiana.
Law Faculty of the University of Louisiana.
Law Faculty of the University of Louisiana.
Notacres Public.
Mechanics' Society.
New Orienas Typographical Union.
New England Society.
New Orienas Typographical Union.
New England Society.
Charitable Society.
Charitable Society.
Howard Association.
French Benevolent Society.
St. Joseph's Society.
St. Joseph's Society.
St. Joseph's Society.
Spanish Benevolent Society.
Italian Benevolent Society.
Board of Underwriters.
Chamber of Commerce.
Board of Health.
Administrators of the Charity Hospital.
United Laborers' Benevolent Association.
Incorporated Institutions and other Societies.
Sons of Temperanos.
Harbor Master, Poet Wardens.
Captains of Vessels and Steambonts.
Strangers and Clizens generally.
Marsbal.
Military Escort.

DESPERATE APFRAY IN A SCHOOL HOUSE IN TENERSH.—The Lebanon (Tenn.) Herald of the 24th ult. gives the following account of a terrible and fatal ight in a school room, in Wilson county, in that State:—"The most distressing homicide we ever heard of occurred in this county, about seven miles northeast of Lebanon, on last Monday morning was a week ago, between Rufus Warern and his three sons on the one side, and fwo sons of John New on the other. The unfortunate difficulty occurred in a school room. Young New, aged about niceteen years, was shot through the heart and expired immediately; and his little brother, some thirtees or tourisen years of age, was almost literally out to pieces—receiving no less, we learn, than saven dangerous woun is. Strangs as it may appear, he is still living, and hopes are enter-sined of his recovery. Rufus Watson received the contents of a pistol, loaded with bird shot, in the breast, but was not seriously hurt. The difficulty grew out of an old grudge that had existed between the heads of the respective families. Watson and his sons were examined at faylogyrific on Friday last. On hearing the evidence the curry held them to ball in the sum of \$4,000. One of the beys was builed out, but the other two and the father, failing to give ball, were committed to jull to await their trial at the next term of the Circuit Court.

A Filmore club has been formed in the First Congressional district of Pennsylvania.

Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.

Mixt of the United States.

Philaddifful of the United States and its branche, including the Aray Office, or the year 1256.

The deposits received and o image executed at the principal Mixt during the year, we e as follows:—G to deposits, \$10,504 103 84; gold code arack, \$10,504,651,451, the gold bare, \$16,298 14. Silver deposits, including silver aspars of from California gold, and filver purchased parsuant to the act of March 3, 1853, \$2,680,556 76; silver coinage, \$1,419,170; copper coinage, \$16,030 70. Total deposits of gold and silver, \$13,214,600 69. Total coinage receiving of deposits, and melting, assaying and paying the same, were suspended on the 19th of July hist at which time the repairs to the Mint building, authorised by an appropriate to made by the Fessury I superment, and they were being completed in the meet therough and substantial manner, so as to rence, the mate edition and substantial manner, so as to rence, the mate edition in all the security of the treature therefore a them of the opportunity thus offere? So increduce useful changes and improvements in the round appropriate it to the different branches of tuniness, whereby the efficiency of the Mint, and the security of the treature therein will be guestly advanced and promobed. Autsating the suspension of coinage, deposits were received and paid as herewfore, so that no inconvenience to depositions has resulted therefore. But the accumulation of bullions that the necessity of the treature therein will be guestly advanced and promobed of the Mint, and the security of the treature therein will be guestly advanced and promobed of the Mint, and the security of the treature therein will be guestly advanced and promobed of the Mint, and the security of the treature therein will be guestly advanced and promobed of the Mint, and the security of the treature therein will be guestly advanced and promobed of the Mint, and the security of the treature there will be guestly advanced of the p

efficient operations, athough considerable incoave ence is experienced in somequence of the repairs not being fully comeleted. The suspension of coinage for a period of six months, will sufficiently account for the dendiabated operations of the principal Mint during the past year.

The deposits received at the branch Mint at Yeav Orleans amounted to \$2.852,810.69. of which the sum of \$451,156.55 was in gold, and \$2,4.0,553.85 in silver. The clinage as \$450,500 in gold, and \$1,918.000 in silver. Total orlinage, \$2,308,000; the number of pieces struck was 5,565.

The branch Mint at San Francisco received of gold deposits the sum of \$20.876,300 06; of silver, the sum of \$259,787.47. The coinage operations were as full owing, \$3,705.000 at 7,308.800; the gold bars, \$88,785.50 unparted or unrefused gold bars, \$3,70,564.93; silver owings, \$150,755. Total coinage operations, \$21,121,152.43—comprised in 1,477,272 pieces.

The copout a received as the branch Mint at Dahlunega were in gold, \$116.602.07; the coinage, \$126,988.85 was exposited for coinage.

At the branch Mint at Charlotte the num of \$216,988.85 was exposited for coinage.

The coinage of the same was a sublished at Dahlunega, are confined to gold.

The Assay Offic at New York received during the year the sum of \$20,817.701.24 in gold button, and the further sum of \$20,010 86 in siver; of this amount, the sams of \$20,021.401 with gold button, and the further sum of \$20,010 86 in siver; of this, amount, the sams of \$20,021.45 with the sa

come reasons were suggested, tending to show that the large amount of gold roun Calfornia, and that produced from Australia, neet excite no apprehensions in regard to any material clature bases in the value of the precausation is, yet it could but be apparent this increase about the created the uses of gold, and drive out of existence that which defendates it place of it.

There is one point connected with this subject, and the reserral management of she national concage, which, although left by law to the discretion of the disc

suing almost the whole in pieces not larger than the half eages, and this spen the ground already adver as to—particularly applicable to a country so greatly favored with the original products not the preclose metal—that the people at large are entitled to a greater partion of real imperishable money, and that a caccinal point as which this reform is to be begun or aiced, is the place where the gold is put into shape and size for circulation.

The prepriety of the organization of a medal office at the Mint is respectfully recammended to your consideration. The reasons for this measure herestore presented need not be repeated here. The frequent calls upon us to strike medals and to furnish copies of the outbin medals from the dies which are deposited at the Mint, is ficate that the establishment of such an office would be of great public benofit. As the six tement of the undail dies annexed to my last report did not ensorace all that are at the Mint, and was in one or two other particulars not precisely accurate, I have caused a more correct list to be prepared, which is herewith presented.

I also a tach to this report several tabular statements, exhipiting the full decails of the operations of the mind and its branches, including the assay office, for the past year, also, several statistical tables relating to the deposits and colonge of previous years, and showing the States and for fortes from when to the precious metals have been received.

I have the none to be, with great respect, your faithful servant,

Director of the Mint.

To the Passerstri of the United States.

Inaugural Address of the Governor of Lon-

We before announced that Gov. R. C. Wick'iffs, of Louisines, was inaugurated in the Executive chair, at

Batta Rouge, on the 28 h alt. He delivered on the optical materials are principally to the affairs of the nation, and the Governor's waws of the new Know Nothing Orear—

It is ceeply to be regretted that the overshadowing power of the federal government, in its actual administration, should so much diver the attention of the popies from a proper consideration of the uceal wants of their respective changes on the case hand to emissive, and on the other to limit the power of Congress to those post irely delegated, parties are organized with reduce to federal course.

This practical working of our acubic systems was not anticipated by the framer of the constitution of the Usleet States. Has Congress conduct diagnost to the Usleet States. Has Congress conduct diagnost to the working of our acubic systems was not anticipated by the framer of the constitution of the Usleet States. Has Congress conduct diagnost to the two working of our acubic systems was not anticipated by the content or federal power.

This practical working of our acubic systems was not anticipated by the content of the content of the dealer of the two works of the constitution of the dealer of th

our Northern oreafren. It is the inapungs of the Activation, that great statesman whose married to the activation of the decision of the activation of the decision of the activation of the control of the decision of Soutasan rights can be settled. It can be settled on that ground simply by non-action, by leaving the Territories free and open to the emigration of all the world, and when they become States to adopt whatever constitution they please with, the single restriction to be republican.

The party ory that no more slave States are to be admitted into the Union, is not only as insult to the single states—not only a direct violation of the constitution, the states—not only a direct violation of the constitution. It is not that the time stall ever come when the South shall be in a clear minority in the Senate, as it is in the House and Lectoral College, that the senate as it is in the House and Lectoral College, that the senate as it is in the House and Lectoral College, that the senate is the senate of the form of the

The Ice-Sound Ports of Philadelphia and Battimore.

[From the Philadelphia North American, Feb. 3.]

OBSTRUOTIONS IN THE DELLAWARE.

Pursuant to a puellahed call, a meeting of merchants and others interested in the prosperity of the port, was held, yesterday at noon in the room of the Board of Trade, "to consider what measures shall be adopted for opening an available passage through the ice between this city and Chaster, below which point the navigation is not obstructed.

Trade, "to consider what measures shall be adopted for opening an available passage through the ice between this city and Chester, below which point the navigation is not obstructed.

Mr. We. B. Thomas was called to preside, and Mr. Stiffwell S. Blahop appointed Sec etary.

The cell for the meeting was read.

Mr. Joux H. Dram then offered the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas the obstruction by ice to that part of the Dela wase river between the Point H tube and Chester renders it impositive for the ice boat to keep the channel sufficiently open to admit the passage of vascels to and from the city; and as it is did dillement the commence of twelve be appointed to admit the passage of vascels to and from the city; and as it is did dillement and commence of twelve be appointed to admit the passage of twelve the appointed to admit as the union was adopted, and the following gastismen appointed to constitute the committee:—John H. Dichi, James C. Ha. d. Charles C. Willing, Elliston Pered, John Deveronx, Alex Heron, Jr., Samuel E. Stokes, G. Truitt, Toomas W. Sweeney, O. H. Wilson, A. J. Derbyshire, S. S. Bishop.

Mr. Dunn, as chairman of the committee, then requested an expression of opinion in reference to the measures to be adopted.

Prof. Harkgave a description of the process of blowing up rooks and other obstructions from under the surface of the water, discovered by him some years agand made known at the time through Stiffman's Journal, This process had been employed in Slowing up the Reyal George, and the rooks at Hurlgate, New York. This process, he thought, might be adopted with perfect safety in blowing up the rece of the Palsware. The match discludes the placing of barriers of gampawder under the ice in certain portions of the Prise are continued to the prise of the rooks at Hurlgate, New York. This process, he hought, might be adopted with perfect, safety in blowing up the rece of the Change that no reliance could be no lack of exercison because of the rain. The climate of the city was so chan

employment of two boats, which should be beyond the control of the Concells. He thought the committee should be instructed in regard to the course they were to pursue.

A proposal was received from Francis P. Marray, offering to remove the obstructions to navigation of the Deinware, for a distance of eight miles, for \$8.000.

Mr. Besnor stated that \$1,000 had all samy boen subscribed by merchants and others.

Mr. W. S. IPERGE shought that it should be within the scope of the committee to inquire whether the proper point at which the port should be reached was not League Island, and argued, at great length, to show the arrits of leasue Island for a naven in all seasons. He asserted that a vessel starting from League island was about had a day neares the ocean than one starting from our present wharves, and that the former point was the natural part of Philadeichia.

Mr. textry quoted the enterprising example of Bason, where the city was now employed in removing snow, the meiting of which, it was the ught, would endanger the property of merchants on Mila and other small arream. Why could not the adeipha spend a few thousand dollace when a such important interests were at stake?

It was moved that the committee be instructed to take into consideration measures for keeping the port confidence in the state of them any of her rival cities if the top the financial interests were at stake?

Mr. Alex. Again thought that Philadelphia would have been better off then any of her rival cities if the top boat has been properly managed. He ridiculed the idea of moving the port count of the difficulty. That than was one great it e sank. He was in favor of keeping the port where it was and the proper employment of beauto the port where it was and the proper employment of beauto heep the river (pen.

Mr. Prisce replied, and contended that if ice banks existed at League Island, they has to be evercome, and miles further of difficulty, before the oresent port could the meeting that the time would come when the great shipping busine

reaching League Island; they had only got up as far as Fort Millim.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

[Fr m the Raitimore American, Feb. 7.]

ANOTHER EFFORT TO OPEN THE HARBOR.

Yesterday morning another effort was begun to open a track down the river, for the relief of those vessels lying inside the month of one tiver. Yesterday afternoon sixty men were employed in cutting a track from the point where the Relief was, nearly opposite the Lazarette. The mode of work is to reduce the teickness of the ice, which is afterwards broken by the Relief, and a number of men in the rear with poles push the floating cakes under the ice on each side of the track, so that no obstruction will be presented. To day, we understand, two ice plougia, each capable of cutting a track four inches deep, with the follow, a track to dampolis will be opened. We understand the seemboat Georgis, which left Annapolis ca truesday morning for Nor folk, proceeded as far as Romma-Point, when she was obliged to return it being impossible for her to make her way through the los. The ice at this point was three feet thick where it had not been disturbed.

An observation was made from the cupole of the Capitol at Annapolis, by means of a large telescape, and for a designed of proceeded and unbroken field of ice. The prospect, therefore, of opening a track, except for the relief of those vessels which are lying north of Annapolis, is poor at present, nor can it be hoped that any of the vessels awaiting an exportualty to go to sea will be able to do so unit the broking up of the ice with the approach of spring and the form a point in a line with the force of Care interted, across to the firm of Messer. Dobbin & Warfield, and it was found that the ice near the latter place was thickent, write near the wharf on the north side of the harbor it was only nine inches. The ice below is thicker, and if it sappead there will be comparatively have difficulty in the harbor, if the trace in the river can be accomplished. The steamiship Joseph Whitang, of t yesterday.

Destructive Fire in Augusta, Ga.

[From the Augusta Chronicie, Feb. 5.]

One of the most extensive fires, in the number of buildings centreed, occurred in this city about tweirs o'clock Succay night, that has been for many years. The fire drightness in a shop on Chew's alley, occupied as a vegatable store by Bil Hale, a regto, from whence it extended in every direction, on animing in it progress some treaty-live or thirty buildings of all descrictions. The wind was blowing a stiff breeze from the non-thwest, and it was intensely celd, which rendered the labors of our gallant firemen doubly severe. We subjete a list of the resulting, as far as we have been able to collect them:—

ON BROAD STREET.

The wooden house on the northwest corner of Bread street and the alley, belonging to the estate of Z. Turpin, occupied by J. Fenklas a grocery and prevision store; a wooden house, corepied by J. B. Hanzo as a boot and shoe maker's shop; a wooden house the property of Mr. Miller, occupied as a batber's shop in front—residence unoccupied; a wood house, owned by Pixzini, of Richmond, Va., occupied as a process store and recidence by A. P. Wert; a wood house, owned by Pixzini, of Richmond, Va., occupied as a grocery store and recidence by A. P. Wert; a wood house, owned by P. McKennon compied by him as a residence above stairs, and below by Mr. Bruce, as a militarry store. A wood-house belonging to J. Abrabam's estate, occupied by Dusch & Pilat as a bar-room. A three-story brick store and drelling, belonging to Mrs. Kinchley, occupied by P. Aldworth as a grocery store.

ON ELLIS STREET.

A wooden house, owned by B. F. Chew, and occupied by Mrs. Bruce, as a militarry store.

ON ELLIS STREET.

A wooden house, owned by B. McKennon, can occupied by Mrs. Hunce, as an extensive prick store and drelling, A wood house belonging to Mrs. Kinchley, occupied by Dusch & Pilat as a process of the winder of his fire greater of which the process of the state of the content of the process of the process of the process of the process of the

THE AUBURN PARRICIDE.—The trial of Fingerald for the murder of his father, mother and brother, terminated in a verdet of guilty. His brother was the principal witness sgalost him. There were no witnesses called on the part of the prisoner, and his counted made no argument to the jury, but the case was submitted to them under the charge of the Court. They were out twenty minutes. During the whole trial (says the American) the prisoner was not moved in the least, neither did the verdet of the jury start him in his chair. He left the court room in a swaggering manner, bidding defiance, in his countenance, to the whole bar of justice.

POPULAR SOVERRIGHTY EXTENDED.—The Logis-lative Assembly of Minnesota referred so much of Gov. Gorman's message as relates toghts Nebraska bill to a salect committee. The majority of that committee have submitted a report, recommending that Territorial Lagislatures should be absolute in their law-making power, and that Congress should have no power of revising the laws pased by them. It also recommends that the people of the Territories should elect their judges and governors. But it still leaves the bill to be paid by the United States.

Hen. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, dealining to receive any compensation for his lecture on slavery, the committee, at his request that the amount should be given to a society for aiding emigrants, has paid over the sum of Boston.